CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1823. [NO. 8.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
TERMS,
THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*
ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former stock, he has received fresh supplies from New York, amongst which are the following GOODS.—As he calculates on selling for *Cash only*, they are offered at unusually low prices:

Super black, blue and colored Cloths,
Cassinets, assorted colours,
White, red, yellow & green Flannels,
Plain and figured Bombazetts, assorted colours,
Bombazines, do. do.
White & coloured Valencia Vestings,
Ditto ditto Marseilles,
5-4 and 4-4 Cambric Ginghams,
Fancy Cambric Prints, a variety,
4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, assorted,
8-4 and 4-4 Cotton Shirtings,
Thread Cambric and Thread Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Thread and Bobbinett Laces,
Plain and figured Cotton Cambricks,
Jaconett, Book and Mull Muslins,
Figured do do.
Black Satin Sinchews and Sarsnet,
Figured Silk and Canton Crapes,
Crape Shawls and Scarfs,
Merino Heffs. and fancy Silk do.
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
Corded Velvets, assorted,
Silk Velvet and Plush,
Hemp and Russia Shirtings and Osnaburgs,
Blue Linens and Cotton Cassimeres,
White and coloured Drillings,
Seersucker, Imitation do.
Ladies Leghorn Straw & Chip Flats,
Elegant setts of Ribands,
Gentlemen's napt and Leghorn Hats,
Knit Beaver and Silk Gloves,
5-4 Apron Checks, Superior Bed Ticks
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Am. Br Sheetings and Suitings.

☞ The above Goods, together with many others too tedious to enumerate, having all been bought for Cash, and principally at Auction in the City of New-York, will be sold low, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine them.

JOHN McARN.
May 29, 1823. 52:tf

ABIJAH WHITING

Has Just Received,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
12 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Block and white Leghorn do.
2 Do. Bonnet Wire,
12 Boxes Bandboxes,
50 do Packing do.

ALSO,
A handsome assortment of

Dry Goods,

which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, Low for CASH.
May 15. 50:ft

RHEUMATISMS AND Inflamations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

That Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr PIERRE E. BRANDRETH'S *Anti Rheumatic Salve.* Tho' more valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggists will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction,

R. EDWARDS, *Agent,*
At Charleston, for the Southern States.

A few boxes of this invaluable Medicine, for sale at the store of

O. P. STARK.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1823—6m.

Rags! Rags!

CASH and the highest price, given for clean linen and cotton *RAGS*, at Mr. Cochran's store and at the Paper Mill.
June 5, 1823. 4:6m

CHEAP WHOLESALE

Drug & Medicine Store.

Dr. W. H. MAFFITT, & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have now opened an extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, imported from some of the first houses in the United States, which they will dispose of to Physicians and Merchants, on more liberal terms, than they can meet with South of New York or Philadelphia.

Family Prescriptions, prepared as usual, with the greatest care, of pure and genuine Medicine. Likewise Medicine Chests, designed for the use of Families residing in the country, constantly for sale.

N. B. A large supply of Oils, Colors, and Dye Stuffs; Hatter's materials, and Coach Trimmings, daily expected.
May 15. 50tf.

HATS.

HATS. HATS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS just received 50 cases Hats, comprising a large and complete assortment, which will be sold low for cash; 2 cases of which are drabs, with green underside of the brim, for summer wear.

Also, a general assortment of groceries, among which are—

Old Cognac Brandy.—Jamaica Rum—Holland Gin—Wines, &c. &c

Enquire at his old stand, on Green-street.
ANSON BAILEY.

Also on hand,
20 Barrels best Double ALE.
Enquire as above.
A. B.
June 12. 2&w.

David Anderson, Jr.

Marble Cutter,

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb tables Head-stones,

And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also. Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.
Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N C.

STILLS

MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE.

MANSION HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber having leased this Establishment, lately in the occupancy of Capt. Taber, is now in readiness to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. He tenders his warmest thanks to the public and the citizens of Fayetteville, for the former patronage and friendly support which he has received, and in soliciting a continuance of these favors, assures them, that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed in order to the comfort and pleasure of travellers and boarders: His Rooms are numerous, being new, clean and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded, are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by travelling families. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call;—it is constantly supplied by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the state. His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest Liquors, his Table with the best the country and market affords; his stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this state.

Dillon Jordan.

THE MANSION HOTEL

Is the only STAGE OFFICE for the following Stages:

The Mail Line for Washington City, arrives every Morning at one o'clock A. M. and departs at half past 7.

☞ The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk, leaves the Mansion Hotel every Monday and Friday morning, at 4 A. M. and returns on Sunday and Thursday evenings, at half past 7.

☞ The Wilmington Stage arrives and departs on the same days and hours as the Augusta Stage.

☞ The Augusta Stage arrives at 8 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and departs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 5 o'clock, A. M.

DILLON JORDAN.

The Editors of the Charleston Courier and Augusta Advertiser, are requested to insert the above advertisement one month and forward their bills for payment.
Fayetteville, May 22, 1823. 51tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

THE Elegant new, three story Brick House, built by Col. J. Clark, on the rising ground of Hay-street, a little above the Mansion Hotel, calculated for a House of Entertainment, now the property of Mr. Wm. L. McNeill, has been lately taken by the subscriber and will be open for the reception of company on the 25th of May next. Ladies and Gentlemen travelling, and others, are respectfully invited to call and see. It stands in the most healthy part of the town with delightful water brought by the aqueduct from one of the finest fountains in the country. The rooms are large and airy with fire places in almost all the lodging rooms. The Beds and Mattrasses are of the best quality, and will be kept in the neatest manner, with good, faithful servants equal, if not superior to any in the state; and every attention will be paid to render their stay agreeable, by their Obt. servt.

P. T. Taber.

☞ In addition to the above accommodations, a BATHING ROOM will be prepared for Hot or Cold Bathing

The Mansion Hotel

Will be kept open as usual, till the 10th May next, when a removal to the above mentioned new House will take place.

Good stabling, Provender &c. for horses.

N. B. The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk leaves the Mansion Hotel on Monday and Friday mornings at 4 o'clock and returns on Sunday and Thursday evenings at half past 7. The Charleston Mail Stage leaves every other day at 4 A. M. and returns the intermediate days at 6 A. M.; at which place the stage books are kept by P. T. T.
Fayetteville, May 7, 1823. 45:tf

GIVE IN YOUR

Lists of Taxables.

THE subscriber is again appointed by the County Court to take the list of Taxable property in the town and district of Fayetteville, for the present year. Notice is therefore given to all persons concerned, that he will attend for that purpose at his office on the Town-House square in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 14th, and Tuesday, the 15th days of July next;—also, at same place on Monday, the 28th and Tuesday, the 29th of said month of July next. Delinquents will be noticed by a constable, as usual, and subject themselves to a double tax.

D. OCHILTREE. s. c. p.
Fayetteville 25, 1823.
n4w5.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions
APRIL TERM, 1823.

Samuel Knox vs. John Rogers — Original Attachment, levied on a Tract of Land lying on Millercreek, joining Vincent Parsons, Christopher McRae & others, containing 1396 Acres.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John Rogers, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that there be Judgment of Concemnation on the property levied on, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained; and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be made final against him. 49:3

W. DISMUKES, Clk.

New Crockery at the old stand.

C & P. MALLETT,

HAVING taken the house on Hay street, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Sams as a Crockery store, beg leave to inform the public, that they have now on hand a general assortment in the above line and intend keeping a regular supply, for which purpose they have made arrangements with the agents of several extensive potteries in England. Crates and casks, assorted in the best manner, put up at the manufactories, will always be kept on hand, and experienced and careful packers will be employed, for such as prefer selecting from the shelves.

In addition to the above, they will have at all times on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Dry goods, Hardware and Cutlery, all of which they are determined to sell at the lowest market prices.

On consignment. Cases of whole and half pieces Irish Linen, sets superb Tea China, at cost and charges, ten tons Swedes Iron, and twenty tierces London Porter, in bottles.
June 24, 1823. 4w6.

The Subscriber

WISHES to employ some young man of character, to take charge of a Tan-Yard, where the business is extensively carried on. One desirous of learning the trade, could be preferred; to whom, if well recommended, a convenient situation is offered on good terms.

8w12 WALLER F. LEAK.
Richmond Co. Grassy Island on Pee Dee River.

For Sale,

THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay-street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers. Apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.
June 12. 2tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

ON the 4th day of August next, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-House in Fayetteville the following Lots and Lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon, for the year 1821.

One-eighth acre lot, improved, near Joe Sampsons, given in by Lydia Bass	$0 15½
One improved lot on north street, given in by Betsy Burkloe	0 62
Two hundred and three acres on the gum branch, Daniel Blacks	1 70
One unimproved lot on Hillsborough street, given in by J. Campbell	0 15½
Three-fifths of three acres, formerly Nathan Pearces, at Campbellton landing, given in by J. Dickson	0 62
One lot 40 by 50 feet, on cool spring street, by do.	0 15 1-2
One unimproved lot fronting cool spring street, and Starks ally, by do.	0 15 1-2
One quarter acre lot, formerly Leonards, on Person and Russel streets, given in by do.	0 7 1 2
One lot 40 feet front, back of the brick row, given in by do.	0 7 1 2
Three lots 63 feet front, in James Bakers plan, on Hay mount	0 7 1 2
One lot on Rowan street, given in by Jacob Eddy	0 62 1 2
One improved lot near the poplar spring, by Morero	3 10
Five hundred acres on Hectors creek, 300 acres on Rockfish do.	2 65 1 2
One hundred and eighteen acres on Gillespie and Mumford streets, given in by Susanna Mumford, for R. Mumfords estate	2 30
Five hundred acres on Sandy Run, given in by do.	1 55
One lot unimproved, in Campbellton, by do.	0 7 1-2
One improved lot on Bow street, given in by James P. Wilson, as the property of Mary Wilson.	4 65
Three acres on Ramsay street, given in by Elizabeth Windham	0 46 1 2
One hundred and twenty-two acres on west side of cross creek, given in by R. Raiford	0 7 5 1 2
Eighty acres on the head of Walker's branch, by do.	49½
Seven acres on the back of Dolphin Davis', unimproved, given in by William Russel, for John Russel	1 81-2
Three acres at Clarendon bridge, given in by do.	0 93
Three thousand acres between Rockfish and Drowning creek, as Angus Gilchrists	0 93
Two hundred and twenty five acres between half swamp and Rockfish, as Wm. Stuart,	0 67
One hundred and fifty acres on Little river, Neill Smith	1 51
Two hundred acres on the Yadkin road, Daniel McArthurs	0 47
Two hundred and twenty-five acres on little Rockfish, Duncan Colquhouns 34	
Eighty-eight acres on the Indian branch or camp, Wm. McKenzie	0 15
One hundred acres on the Gallbury, John Munoys	0 13
Two thousand three hundred and five acres on Willis' creek, Jas. Sims	6 20

The following are unlisted, and subject to a double tax.

One unimproved lot on the corner of Russel and Patterson streets, formerly the property of Henry Branson	0 77 1 2
Two do. adjoining the above, formerly Branson	0 62
Fifty acres adjoining Avers, by do.	15 1-2
One improved lot in Campbellton, Chas. Broadfoots	0 55
One do. on Bow street, joining Dr Mc Kay, Bolithas	1 59 1-2
One do. on Old street, joining Clark and Pattillo, do.	
One do. on North street, Molly Campbell	0 31
One do. with dwelling-house, on Union street, Chas. Chalmers	7 75
One do. on the east side of Union street, opposite the above, with stable do.	62
One do on Hayomunt do.	0 31
Two hundred and sixty-seven acres on Buckhead creek do.	1 65
One lot and store house, on Person st. Eliza Halls	3 87 1-2
Nine hundred acres on Rockfish, formerly D. Jordans	2 79
One lot and dwelling, on North street, James Kervan	0 93
One lot 66 feet front, on Cool spring street, formerly Wm. Lauders	1 55
Eighty-seven acres near Rockfish, Wm. Lauders	0 37
One half acre lot on Groves and Ann street, formerly Jacob Levy	0 46 1 2
One half do on North street, do.	15 1-2
One lot on Hay street, joining Baxter, ditto	7 75
One do. with stable, on Hillsborough street, do.	0 31
One do. 153 feet by 151 feet, on Hillsborough street, do.	0 31
One do. 88 do. by 133 feet, on do.	23
One do. 40 by 100 feet, on do.	0 73 1-4
One do 60 by 50 feet, on do.	0 23
One do. 200 by 114 feet, on do.	0 15 1-2
One do. and warehouse, on Bow street	3 10
¼ do. on Hillsborough street	0 15 1 2
Seventeen and nine tenths acres on above Harrington Hill	0 31
Two lots and dwellings in Campbellton, Catharine Livingston	0 38
One do. on Hay street, joining Carts, Duncan Murchison	1 55
Seventy acres on the north side of Person street, below Blunts creek, the property of Mark Russel	6 20
One lot and half the grist mill, on Blunts creek do.	1 55
One lot and improvement, on Mader Lane, formerly the property of Archibald Ochiltree	3 10
One lot joining the above, owner not known	1 55
One lot with four store houses, on the south side of Hay street, formerly Bowells or Ochiltrees	9 30
Five hundred acres on the head of the Raft swamp, heirs of C. Linsay	1 55

ALEX. McKAY, *Late Shff.*
June 24, 1823. 5:6w.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Fayetteville, July 1, 1823.

LEWIS Averitt, John Averitt, Dr. Cornelius R. Ayer, Ira Ames, Esther Alvis. B—James Beggs, Ann A. Bayard 2, Elizabeth Blue, Marian C. Beard, Sherrod Barksdale, Wm. Bethea, Jno. C. Buckingham, John Baxter, Duncan Black, Carter T. Baughan, Sampson Boon, Donald Baker, Neill Buie. C—Alfred Chivis Anthony Cobb, Andrew Clarke, Charles Christian, David Culbreath, Renan Carteen, Angus Cameron, Nancy Cameron, Duncan Cameron, Harvy Case, Dr. John T. Clarke, Neill Cameron, John Carroll, Archibald Campbell, Wm. Carver, sen. Wm. R. Carmon. D—Wm Dawkins, Cyren Dearbon, Joseph Dyer, Martha Dickson, John Dew, John Douglas. E—Noah Edwards, Charles Elms, Mary Edwards, Joshua Edwards. F—Jas Fulton. G—Joseph Gordon 2, Malcom Gillis, James Guy 2, Amos A. Galpin, Margaret Graham, David Gillis, Thos. G. Graham 2. H—Elisha P. Hutchins, Mary Hollingsworth, Alexander Hobdy, Hill & Nall, Philemon Hedges. I & J—Ebenezer S. Jones, Jesse Jones, John Jones, George Jones, Amos Jarman, Daniel Johnson, Robert Johnston, Dougald Johnson, Ann Johnson, Ann Ingraham, Enoch Jarrott, John Jarrott, Mary Jarrott. K—Barbara King, Daniel Kyle, Angus Kelly, Ezekiel King, Daniel Kinney. L—Christopher Lynch, Janet Large, Malcom Lamon, John Lumsden. M—Duncan Monroe, Roderic Morrison, Thos. Moore, James Monroe, Daniel Monroe, Flora Murni, Wm. Magee, James Mitchell, John Morgan, Samuel McKay, Arthur Moore, John Mulloy, Nathan Mitchell. *Mc*—Peter McIntosh, Dougald McThan 2, Wm. McGee 2, Daniel McCormish, Duncan McPherson, John McNeill, Randolph McDongald, John McSweene, Alex. McEachen, Arch'd Neill McLean, Andrew McFarland, Malcom McColmar, James McRethan, James McMillan, Gracy McPheran, Alex. McDonald, Mary McCoil, Archd. McNeill, John McIntosh, Neill McNeill, George McKay, Norman McKinny, Alex. McAlliston, Peter R. McColl, Rev. A. McDiarmid, Anna McDiarmid, Thomas McMillan, Margaret McRainy, Neill McLeod, Elizabeth McAllister. N—Robert Norman, John Newton, James Newberry, Wm. Northington, Jonathan Nichols, Jesse Northington 2, Wheeler Northrop, Sarah Nichols, Henry Nunnery. P—Richard Price, Lin Phillips, Wm. Parker, Isaac Phares, Peley Pearce 2, Parson & Samuel B. Emmons, Margaret Pearce, Ann Potts, Henry Purviance. R—Patsy Ryalls, John Ray, Daniel R. Rhodes, James Rile, Stephen Royal, Lorel Rayfield, Eliza Robeson, Gilbert Ray, *Martin C Rendal*, S—Daniel Stewart, Wm. S. Smith, *Morris* Smith, James Sampson 3, John Stynan, Col. D. Smith, *Malcom* Small, John B. Stratton, David O. Shattock, Forquil Stewart, Willis Smith, Daniel Sherwood, John Small, Archibald Shaw, Rebecca A. Sweat, Abner Sanborn, Thos. Sanders, Shepperd Servell, *Mary* H. Selmon. T—Joseph Thompson, Andrew W. Thompson, John Thames, John Tillan, John Toler, John Thompson, Joseph Thames, *Mr* Thigpen, Bryant W. Tayler, W. Thomas. W—Stephen Wood, Nathan Williamson, John Wollan, Robert Williams, John Williams, John V. Wilkins, William Williams, John Wynn, Samuel Williams, James Wilson sen. Timothy Williamson, Daniel A. Wilson. 3t8

JOHN M'RAE, P. M.

Sheriff's Sale.

ON the 4th day of August next, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, the following lands, or so much as will satisfy the tax due for the year 1821.

Seventy-seven acres on Hollingsworth's creek, given in by Wm. Anderson, jr.	20½ cts.
Four hundred and forty-seven acres on Sandy creek, given in by David Culbreath	70
One hundred acres on Buck creek, given in by do. for the heirs of Nevil Culbreath	16
Fifty acres on Great Swamp or creek, given in by Jesse Lukenner	5
One hundred acres joining Arnstrong and others, given in by John Culbreath	1 55
Fifty acres on Black river, given in by Hugh Wright	77
Two hundred and fifty acres joining above, given in by Archibald Wright	41
Four thousand five hundred acres on Harrison's creek, given in by John Dickson, agent for Conrad J. Grazier	2 79
Fifty acres on Cut Swamp, given in by Dickson for Archibald Culbreath	16
Sixty six acres on Cook's creek, given in by Dickson for John Autry	51
Three hundred acres on the great swamp, one hundred and forty do. on Sampson road	2 79
Four hundred and twenty-five acres on Sandy creek, fifty do. on Suggs's creek	70
Thirty-six acres near James Blues,	23½
do. on flat swamp	59
Eight hundred acres on Rockfish	77

GEO. W. EVANS, *Dep Shff.*
for Alex. McKay late Sheriff.
June 3, 1823—5t9

For Sale,

THE tenement on the south side of Person street formerly occupied by Messrs *Lord & Cochran*, well calculated for a wholesale, or retail grocery, with warehouse &c. and a good stand for business. For terms, apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.
12 June 2tf.

Dock Deeds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Richmond Agricultural Society.

Pursuant to previous notice, the farmers of Richmond county met at Rockingham, on the 4th of July, for the purpose of forming the Richmond Agricultural Society: when a constitution was adopted, having been prepared, by a previous Committee, and the following officers chosen for one year:

Gen. B. H. Covington, *President;* William McLeod, Robt. J. Steel, *Vice Presidents;* Col. James A. Hart, *Recording Sec'y;* Walter F. Leak, *Corresponding Sec'y*

Sanders Merridy, Thomas Steel, Stephen Williams, Robt. Powell, Stephen Ward, Charles Robinson, Wm. C. Thomas, Wm. Smith, Nathan L. Gibson, Robert Campbell, John Blue, Duncan McIntyre, a Committee of reference

At 10 o'clock, the Rockingham Blues, commanded by Capt. Robinson, paraded in front of the Court-House, and marched to the Academy, where they were joined by the revolutionary patriots on horseback. A procession was then formed, under the direction of Gen. Covington, marshal of the day, which proceeded to the public square, where a large concourse of citizens and strangers had previously assembled. The declaration of independence was then read by Walter F. Leak, and an oration delivered by Col. James A. Hart, appropriate to the objects of the meeting and celebration of the day. The farmers and citizens then retired to partake of an elegant dinner. Considering the large collection of citizens, we have seldom witnessed, on any occasion, more unanimity and good feelings so generally prevail.

The society, after dinner, again assembled in the Court-House, when on motion of Wm. Thomas, sen. it was ordered that the proceedings of this day be published in the Observer and Star.

ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens: Once again has the anniversary of our country's emancipation from the bonds of tyranny and oppression, discovered us in the quiet enjoyment of those rights and privileges of freemen, dearly purchased by the persevering toil and blood of our fathers. Forty-seven years have elapsed, since the ever memorable declaration of that band of patriots (which has just been read in your hearing) was published to the world; in which their lives and fortunes were pledged in the sacred cause of freedom, and which will justly transmit their names, with honor and renown, to the admiration of ages yet unborn.

Justly, therefore, do we celebrate this day, as the most illustrious that the history of our county affords; and should we fail to hail it with that enthusiastic regard which at present is manifested by all sections of our Union, then will we have failed in an important duty; and much will it be to be feared, that a due sense of the excellence of our present form of government is declining amongst us.

In taking a retrospect of the history of our revolutionary struggle, who is there amongst you whose bosom does not swell with emotion, at the recollection of those more than mortal spirits, who first reared the standard of freedom on this vast continent? And what eulogium can render ample honors to the memory of those who dared to struggle, with success, against unrivaled power, in the cause of liberty? To enumerate their many sanguinary conflicts, privations and sufferings, is here unnecessary: It is a proud boast for us to say, that the most ample successes crowned their god-like efforts, and gave birth and existence to the most virtuous, and consequently most happy government, of which the history of nations furnishes any account.

And what a pleasing subject for reflection is it, that after the lapse of near half a century, we still find the utmost harmony existing throughout our extensive confederation; our government established on a firm basis; adequate to all the emergencies of peace or war; and that it has assumed and maintains a proud stand among the nations of the earth.

The late war with Great Britain, though marked by some trifling reverses in the beginning, terminated in a manner that reflects much honor on the martial character of our country. The veterans of Wellington were humbled at Orleans, and the proud navy of England, which had so long triumphed over that of every nation of Europe, was beaten in detail.

The present situation of our country is truly an enviable one; profoundly at peace with all nations, and rapidly advancing in the arts and sciences; unoppressed with burthensome taxes, and undisturbed by the mercenaries of faction; blessed by the infinite disposer of the fate of nations, with a vast extent of country, comprehending all the varieties of soil and climate: watered with innumerable streams for the delight and accommodation of its inhabitants—a succession of navigable waters forms a kind of chain around its borders, as if to bind it together; whilst the most noble rivers, flowing at convenient distances, present us with high ways for the easy communication of friendly aids, and the mutual transportation and exchange of our various productions. When all these important circumstances are considered, there seems little in the way of these United States of America, to prevent them from reaching that climax of greatness and honor, which must mark the boundary of human attainment.

It is gratifying to remark, that the example of our country has operated to rouse the spirit of freedom in our neighbors of South America, and that after a long and bloody war, they have also proscribed the authority of a tyrant; and it is highly complimentary to our own government, that it has been the first to do them the justice to acknowledge their independence. Let us therefore hail the republic of Colombia with the most heartfelt satisfaction; and may she ever enjoy that independence and liberty, to which a protracted, arduous, and successful struggle, justly entitles her.

In reviewing the political events of importance, such as have an immediate bearing or influence on ourselves particularly—The question of a Convention, for the revisal of the constitution of our State is one which should deeply interest every patriot and friend of his country. This subject has been so fully and ably argued by our legislative body, that little additional light can be thrown upon it; but a matter of such vital importance to the state generally, and its better half particularly, cannot be too forcibly urged.

That our constitution, in the particular times, and under the particular circumstances of its formation, (which was whilst yet the property and habitations of our citizens were smoking in ruins, from the conflagration of devouring flames; times of all others the least calculated for due and deliberate reflection,) should be such as it is, is matter for exultation. That it was suited to the then existing times and circumstances, will not be questioned; but under present circumstances, that it is lame, oppressive, and inconsistent with the republican principles which we profess, cannot reasonably be doubted by any reflecting mind. In the example of several of our sister states, who have revised their constitutions, we have seen that neither confusion or danger has arisen, nor have murmurs or discontent amongst their inhabitants since prevailed. We, therefore, being the same people and subject to the same deliberate habits of action, may venture also with equal safety

Our county, although occupying medium ground betwixt the eastern and western, between which the contest for convention particularly prevails, cannot, with any propriety, be considered neutral. Justice and the genius of republicanism, call loudly for reform; and so long as the present constitution exists, so long does the heaven born privilege of ordering our own laws and government, lie neglected and abused.

The subject of internal improvement, which at present engages the attention of most of our legislative bodies, cannot be too highly commended. The advantages of water communication and transportation, over those of land, are at once manifest; and the most decided benefits have resulted to those countries where internal improvements have been carried to a great extent.

The history of Holland furnishes the most substantial evidence of the utility of internal improvement. When it is considered what a perfect mud flat that country at one time was, and the splendor, both in riches and power, she attained after the treaty of Utrecht, we are lost in wonder and admiration at the patient and persevering industry of a people so enterprising. That country, which does not exceed 180 miles in circumference, was at one time a miserable province of Spain; but after the treaty above alluded to, it became a powerful and formidable enemy. It is preserved from almost entire inundation from the sea, by dykes, which are kept up by the most expensive vigilance; it is watered with innumerable canals; its reclaimed lands afford the richest pastures; and it is adorned by four hundred large towns, and 18 great cities; many of which are unequaled in splendor, and stand unrivaled in commercial importance.

But we need not search beyond the limits of our own country, for the most exemplary enterprise:—witness the great western canal of New York; a work which, for public utility and magnitude of object, is unrivaled, in any age or country. Witness, also, the great embankments on the Mississippi, which have reclaimed, from inundation and a periodical sea for three months annually, a most fertile tract of country on the banks of that noble river, and which is now one extenced village for near three hundred miles, covered, in its proper season, with the most luxuriant fields of the sugar cane; and the ground on which the city of New Orleans, (a city destined to become the great emporium of western commerce,) is very often 8 feet below the level of its waters. With these and many other important examples before us, both in our own country and abroad, how painful is it to see the spirit of improvement languishing in our state; it is attributed by many to the ill success of our first endeavors, and a misapplication of means first appropriated; but to me it seems more probable, that the rapid annual decline in prices of our staple articles has been the leading cause. But it has ever been characteristic of the American people, to redouble their diligence and application, (in a good cause,) with the accumulation of difficulties and disappointments; and to view few attainments as impossible, when formed in the determined energy of freemen.

The subject of agricultural improvement, by its importance, merits our most undeviating attention, and on it I feel great inability to enlarge, with ample justice, my pursuits, until very lately, having been diametrically opposite to its tenor and objects. To use the definition of an able writer on the subject, agriculture is the science which explains the means of deriving from the earth, in plenty and perfection, those vegetables and commodities which are necessary to the subsistence, convenience, and comfort of man.

Its successful practice demands a considerable knowledge of the differences subsisting between the most important objects in nature; and in addition to its pecuniery advantages to those actively engaged in it, it has a tendency eminently to promote bodily health, without which invaluable blessing, no other enjoyments are relished. It also cherishes a manly and ingenuous character, and by its remoteness and disconnection with the bustling and hurried scenes of life, it generates placid and deliberative habits, and fits the mind for the residence of the most generous and noble sentiments. It has ever been considered, by wise and good men of all ages and countries, as the broad basis on which civilized society is upheld and supported; as it regards not only the happiness, subsistence and comfort of all the citizens of a state, or whatever profession or calling they may respectively be, but as it regards the strength, resources and safety of countries generally

It is justly remarked, that the plough and not the sword, is the true emblem of the character of our country. Whilst in other countries, conquests and splendid military achievements, obtained by the sacrifice of seas of blood to mad ambition, afford a false glare of national greatness; be it ours to cultivate those milder arts, connected with the general enjoyments of peace.

The history of our country exhibits sufficient proof that the art of war has not been resorted to in vain, when the chastisement of our foes has rendered an appeal to arms necessary; and however much it may be depreciated, as an evil, it merits a portion of our attention, so far as to enable us promptly to assert our rights and meet invasion on equal grounds. Our government maintains no standing armies, but looks forward to its hardy and independent yeomanry, as its *bulwark* of national safety.

Agriculture, being the foundation and source of nourishment to all other arts, ought doubtless to be aided and patronized by all classes of society. By it individual happiness, the great and leading object of man, is more nearly approached, and the solid interests of our country insured and extended.

An attempt, therefore, to rescue a subject of so much importance from the profound apathy and neglect in which it has so long lain in our state, is an object worthy our Legislature and our citizens; and it is with peculiar pleasure that we at present see the spirit of agricultural improvement and domestic manufactures pervading our state generally, and it is highly honorable to our own legislature, that it has been the first liberally to appropriate a fund, for the purpose of encouraging the establishment of agricultural societies throughout its jurisdiction.

In taking a view of the present system of agriculture in our state, it the most profound carelessness in our habits of cultivation can be called system, we find much to lament, and a wide field for improvement open before us. The article cotton, is our principal staple, and from its peculiar fitness to our soil and climate, must still remain so; in consequence of its having heretofore borne a price infinitely beyond its value, it has been cultivated almost to the exclusion of the substantial requisites of living. Our circumstances call loudly for some substitute for the extensive culture of Indian corn, at present necessary, by its being our entire dependance for subsistence; and which is well known to be precarious, uncertain, and very exhausting to lands. This, however, is a subject for the investigation of our society, and one which will merit its particular attention

It has been seen, in some sections of our union, where several enlightened and highly meritorious institutions for the furtherance of agricultural knowledge have been organized, that incalculable benefits have been derived. Among them, the society of Philadelphia is particularly distinguished.

Our meeting to-day, as well to commemorate the birthday of our nation, as to give birth to a valuable institution among us, is a meeting of more than ordinary interest: let us therefore enter into the views and wishes of our legislature and ourselves, by associating together, as a society, for the promotion of agricultural knowledge and domestic manufactures among us; and participate, in common with our fellow-citizens of other counties, in its bounty and patronage.

Foreign.

Late From Europe.

NEW-YORK, JULY 11.

The old line ship New-York, G. Maxwell, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th ult. We have our London papers to the evening of Saturday, 31st May, inclusive, together with Lloyd's lists, &c. The complexion of the news, save in that item which developes the treason of the Conde D'Abisbal, is such as previous accounts had led us to expect. The French army entered Madrid on the 23d May; the Duke d'Angouleme in person on the 24th. A regency, to be composed of the Dukes De San Carlos and Del Infantado, and of our old acquaintance, the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, was to administer the government in the name of Ferdinand, until in the language of the French ultras, that monarch was restored to his rights and liberty. The Duke del Infantado is reported, however, to have declined serving as one of the regents. The course of operations seems to have been thus—as the French army approached the Spanish capital, Abisbal, who had been charged by the Constitutionalists with its defence, was tampered with by Montijo, whose letter, together with Abisbal's most suspicious reply, is to be found below. Abisbal having then determined to evacuate Madrid, issued his proclamation of the sixteenth, which we also insert, and which, taken by itself, does not prove much against him, and then retired. On the 21st, between the period when the Spanish regular force was withdrawn, and the entry of the French, the servile General Bessieres endeavoured to force his way into the capital, but was repulsed by the city militia, as is said, with great loss. Of Abisbal's conduct no satisfactory explanation is given; and even as to his fate, the accounts, according to the Times, are contradictory; that paper adds,

"Some say that he has been seized by his soldiers, and is to be tried by a court-martial We believe it was never expected that he should defend Madrid: he is said to have marked out Estremadura as the place where military operations might commence with success. We also suspect, that without virtue enough to be a patriot, he had wanted courage to be a decisive traitor. If so, he will have incurred the hatred, and will be exposed to the vengeance of both parties."

Other surmises, and those, we think will most probably be confirmed, are, that Abisbal's defection, to which Morillo, Ballasteros, and even Mina, are supposed to have been privy, was a concerted scheme, by means of which a door of accommodation with the French would be more readily opened; and we shall not be surprised to find the conjecture which we some time since hazarded confirmed, viz. that the arrival of the French at Madrid might lead to immediate negociations. The following language of the Courier of the 31st, referring to Abisbal's proceedings, seems to favour this conjecture.

"With respect to the true character of that affair, and all the important consequences that may flow from it, we are still without sufficient data to form an exact judgment. We can state, however, that in the highest political circle, the conviction remains unshaken that an amicable arrangement will take place."

In other parts of Spain, nothing discouraging to the Spaniards had occurred. On the contrary, in a sortie from St. Sebastian, of which the details will be found in another place, the Spanish troops obtained a decisive advantage; and as to the victory which, in his "Bobadil" despatch, Gen. Donnadieu claims to have obtained over Mina's forces in Catalonia, we suspect a few more such would ruin the French General. As far as we can make out, Mina would seem to have baffled his pursuers, and to have thrown himself into Barcelona.

The French funds had declined, owing, as is supposed, to the intention which had been announced of negotiating a new loan of 25 millions rents—in other words, of borrowing 500 millions francs—a sum exceeding the whole debt of the United States; and that all for the pleasure of imposing, or trying to impose, an absolute King on the Spaniards.

The disturbances in Ireland continued unabated.

In commercial matters, there was nothing to communicate; save a small rise in the price of, and continued active demand for, cotton. U. S Bank Stock is quoted in Liverpool, 31st May, at 21*l.* 5*s.* with dividend from the 1st Jan'y. Dollars 4,9 per cz. equal to about 91 cents per dollar.—*N. Y. American.*

LONDON, MAY 23.

The letters, to be found in this day's journal, one from Count Montijo to Count Abisbal, and the other in answer from Abisbal to Montijo, may perhaps excite some attention. The date of the latter is two days prior to the epoch at which the rumour in Paris had fixed upon Abisbal the treason of flying to the enemy; and, without any additional proof of the fact, we should say that Abisbal's letter looks as like the composition of a man just getting ready to be a traitor as can well be conceived. He complains of the supposed duresse of the king, and proposes alterations in the constitution; as if the first and most pressing duty were not to drive the foreign enemy from the soil, and then let Spaniards deal as they please with their own affairs.

Since writing the above, Paris papers of Sunday last, the 25th inst. have been received. Those on the side of Government and the ultras are ardent enough They consider Abisbal's letter in the same manner as we have just spoken of it—that is, as a manifesto before joining the invaders; and they add, that he has since published a proclamation, inviting the French to Madrid, and requesting the inhabitants to receive them amicably—a request which, probably, in the present deserted state of that capital, is superfluous Thus, then, is Abisbal's treason placed beyond the reach of doubt. That of Morillo and Ballasteros is expected to follow. The Journal *des Debats* even anticipates the recall of the King to Madrid, and in truth the final settlement, we suppose, of the troubles of Spain, under Prince Hilt and Ferdinand the Absolute! We shall first say, upon those important points, that if the Spaniards are to be thus subdued, they deserve no better fate But we have a homely proverb in England, which advises people not to "halloo till they are out of the wood" The French are not out of the wood yet: nor is Ferdinand out of Seville—at least not on his way to Madrid; and if the Cortes have the spirit of men, thither he should never go, so long as the French are masters of that capital.—*Times.*

The New Spanish Regency.—The individuals who are expected to form the Regency at Madrid to govern in King Ferdinand's name so long as his captivity may endure, are three of the most distinguished personages in Spain; namely, the Dukes de San Carlos and De l'Infantado, and the Marquis de Casa-Yrujo.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated May 22d, in the evening:—

"The Duke d'Angouleme will not make his entry here until the day after to-morrow.

"General Bessieres having on the day before yesterday attempted, without the permission of the Commander-in-Chief, to take possession of the city, he was repulsed at the Alcala entrance, and lost 60 men killed and 300 prisoners.

"On that same day two French officers entered the city to parley; on their appearance the *vivas* commenced. The crowd became very great, and the windows were filled with women waving white handkerchiefs. The populace thronged around the French officers, and amused themselves crying, *Viva el Rey!* to the Constitutional officer who accompanied them. Cries of *Vivan los Franceses!* were heard on all sides. On the arrival of the crowd at the Puerta del Sol, a military guard stationed there charged the crowd and dispersed the greater part of them. The parley was then set free, and conducted to General Lagos.

During the war between England and Spain, in the time of Elizabeth, Commissioners on both sides were appointed to treat of peace. The Spanish Commissioners proposed that the negotiations should be carried on in the French tongue, observing sarcastically, that "the gentlemen of England, could not be ignorant of the language of their *fellow subjects*, their Queen being Queen of *France* as well as England." "Nay, in faith, gentlemen," replied Mr. Dale, one of the English Commissioners, "the French is too vulgar for a business of this importance; we will, therefore, if you please, rather treat in *Hebrew*, the language of *Jerusalem*, of which your master calls himself king, and in which you must, of course, be as well skilled as we are in French."

Detestable Inhumanity.

PETERSBURG JULY [illegible]

One night last week, [illegible] Horses were stolen from *Thomas [illegible] Dunn, Esq.* of this town. On Saturday morning, the horses were brought home in the most distressed condition. One, a white, had been literally steeped in Vitriolic Acid, or some liquid of that character; and such was the violence of the application that the animal will lose the greater part of his hair, if no greater misfortune attends him. The [illegible] appears to be drawn up almost to a crisp. The other horse, an elegant sorrel, had his main and tail dressed with the same liquid, and the hair will no doubt all come out.

This is one of the most inhuman acts we ever heard of, and should be amply punished, if there is any law to meet the case,—provided the perpetrators can be discovered. As yet they have eluded the vigilance of justice, but it is to be hoped they will not entirely escape.

It is a little singular, that in at least nine cases out of ten, Mr. Dunn, the owner of the above horses, has been retained as counsel for the criminals in the various prosecutions that have taken place before our courts, and yet these wretches have selected him as the first individual, within our knowledge, upon whose property this species of demoniac violence has been inflicted. The zeal, talent and ability always displayed by Mr. D. in the cause of his clients recommend him to a better fate.—*Pet. Repub.*

From the Western Censor, June 12.

Indian Settlement on White River.—The Indians settled on White River about twelve miles above Indianapolis, between the years 1790 and [illegible] and built several towns a short distance above that. There now [illegible] twelve miles above here, a white woman who was with them when they first settled there, having been taken prisoner when Morgan's station was overpowered, and all those who were in it either slaughtered or made prisoners. She was nine years old when taken, and has lived among the Indians ever since, until the late purchase made by the United States brought the white people into the neighbourhood Until after the close of the late war, she never saw nor heard of any of her relations. She was married to an Indian husband, and had six children, all of whom are dead except one daughter, who married an Indian husband, and went off with the Indians beyond the Mississippi This woman is now the wife of Mr. ——, a Frenchman, who has probably been longer with the Indians than herself. She at this time appears to be about fifty years of age, is stout and healthy, and still retains some predilection for Indian manners, habits, and customs, and would willingly follow them over the Mississippi. Her husband has purchased a very handsome [illegible] on the west bank of White River, where they lived long before the land was sold by the United States. They both speak broken English, and the old lady converses very freely about the transactions that took place among the Indians during her long captivity.

Ancient Relic.—A curious stone, weighing about ten or twelve pounds, with two smooth sides to it, has been found in the river near Indianapolis. It has several engravings on it, apparently of very ancient date. Some of them cannot be decyphered. The number 1110 is as plain as it can have been engraved but a short time since. Another word, a part of which is very plain, is taken to be *Jacob*. Several of the letters are sprung as the stone had grown since they were engraved. The letters are of the Roman capitals. There remains a visible appearance of other engravings, which cannot be made out.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

Colony of Jews.—The Plattsburg (N. Y.) Republican says—"Some weeks since we publi-hed a notice to landlords, from the society for meliorating the condition of the Jews, proposing to purchase land for the formation of a colony to be located in the state of New-York. We now understand that it is probable the society will purchase 20,000 acres of township No. [illegible] about 25 miles west of Plattsburgh; and near the military tract. An agent has been on to view the premises, and is satisfied with the soil and situation. The society has in view "the establishment of an asylum for the oppressed of that people, who profess a faith in Christ or desire to be instructed in the doctrines of the Christian religion."

Cheating the Printers.—A London paper states that Mr. Alexander Prince, the patentee of the *Macassar* and *Macassar Oil*, so fashionable in hair dressing in Europe and America, has lately applied to the Insolvent Debtor's Court, to be discharged from Debts, amounting to £2,682, of which sum £2,100 were due for advertisements inserted in the public journals.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1823.

EDWARD is received, and shall have a place in our next.

TEXT!

Mail Robbers Pardoned.—It is stated in the *Trenton Federalist*, that the week before last, two of the mail robbers, *Joseph Maurice* and *Doctor Dureau*, (Frenchmen,) who robbed the great mail from New York near Elizabeth-Town, in New-Jersey, in the year 1819, and were convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, received a pardon from the President of the United States, and were liberated from the New-Jersey Penitentiary.

COMMENT!

The *recent robbery of the mail* near Baltimore; which was committed very opportunely, to illustrate the policy and propriety of exercising the pardoning power in favor of the safety of the high-way. We hope the Executive will think it more advisable in future to let the laws take their course. An act of clemency is not always a deed of mercy.

The news from Spain is unpropitious to the cause of freedom—treason lurks in the Spanish camp—and the Spanish people, it is to be feared, have as unfit to enjoy rational liberty, as they are insensible of its value. We know that a nation determined to be free, will be free—if Spain, therefore, be again enslaved, there will be no sympathy for her fate, but for the little band of patriots, the few noble spirits, who reared the standard of liberty in her uncongenial soil, the tear of pity will flow and regret for their failure, mingled with admiration of their undertaking, will swell every generous bosom.

We little anticipated, that the attempt of Spain, like that of Naples, would end in disgrace—we thought if she fell, she would fall nobly, and if we could not exult in her triumph, we could at least sympathize in her misfortunes. And we cannot yet believe that Spain will prove so recreant, as to yield without a struggle to the dictation of the Bourbon, when she might either triumph gloriously, or fall honorably. We shall wait for more decisive information, before we give up all hopes of a brave resistance, on the part of the Spaniards, in defence of the honor and independence of their country.

American Colonization Society.

We have ever felt considerable interest in the objects of the American Colonization Society, and have accustomed ourselves to contemplate on the effects of its success, with something like enthusiasm. We looked upon its establishment as the dawning of a brighter day to Africa, as the harbinger of great good to that benighted quarter of the globe. We thought we could perceive in it the workings of that "mysterious Providence, who educes good from evil," and often by means the most opposite, to human apprehension, accomplishes his designs of love and mercy to the creatures which he has made. We saw, in imagination, the wrongs of Africa redressed—her wounds healed—we saw her raised from the degradation in which she had lain almost from the time when those prophetic words were uttered.—"CURSED be CANAAN!"—and her long night of servitude and ignominy succeeded by the cheering light of Religion, Liberty, and Happiness: and the instruments of this glorious change were her own children,—the descendants of those whom wrong and outrage had torn from their shores to toil in slavery in a foreign land,—returned to the country of their ancestors, according to the decree of the Omniscient, who "sees not as man seeth," to emancipate and bless it. These anticipations, to be sure, were little more than the creations of fancy, although the sacred volume authorizes us to expect, at some future time, the redemption of Africa; but they assume an air of reality at this time, when viewed in connexion with what the Colonization Society has already done. Not that any thing very great has yet been accomplished; not that Africa is already any wiser or happier; but that a way has been opened, through which the blessings of civilization may be introduced, and "the foundations of a work have been laid, which, completed, shall prove an incalculable advantage to Africa, a magnificent contribution to the light, freedom, and happiness of the world."

The Colonization Society, like many other noble designs, has met with difficulties and discouragements, calculated to dismay the timid, and to shake the confidence of the more resolute: but perseverance has enabled it, in a great measure, to rise superior to embarrassments and misfortunes, and to look forward now to the certainty of success.

But the Society, in order to proceed with effect, or, indeed, to go on at all, must possess *funds*: and for these, they appeal to the liberality and philanthropy of the American people. Good wishes are acceptable; but these, unaccompanied with that which will give them efficacy, and demonstrate their sincerity, are poor offerings, indeed, for the promotion of an object, which those who make them, acknowledge to be important. The Board of Managers of this Society have lately made an interesting appeal to "a generous public," with an extract from which we shall close this article:—

"Having exhausted their resources, the Board can look for the power of future exertion only to the liberality of a great, humane and Christian nation. They appeal to the several auxiliary institutions, and to all their friends, with confidence; for they have experienced, even in times of deep discouragement, their vigorous exertion. They appeal to their countrymen in general with high hopes, because the possibility of effecting their design is no longer problematical, while its benevolence and its greatness admit of no question. The obstacles deemed insurmountable have been overcome—the things thought impossible have been accomplished. Standing on an eminence which, it was said, they could not reach, the Board see before them an extensive prospect, fair as the morning spread upon the mountains—the land of promise to degraded thousands—the rich inheritance which God has given to tribes who have drank deep of the waters of affliction, labored and wept in a land of strangers. Shall they not maintain their station, or rather shall they not advance and possess the land?

"In conclusion, may not the Board be permitted to ask—How shall this great nation, so favored, free, and happy, which God has delivered by his own right arm, and exalted as a light and example to the world, exhibit, in an equal manner, the strength of its gratitude, the consistency of its principles, the purity of its justice, or the power of its benevolence, as by engaging at once, and with energy, in an enterprize which, while it relieves our country from an immense evil, shall extend the empire of liberty and truth, terminate the worst of traffics, rescue from present and future ruin a miserable race, and confer upon them, their descendants, and upon the unenlightened population of a mighty continent, knowledge, civilization, dignity, all the blessings and hopes of a christian people?"

To the voters of the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Richmond, Robeson, Cumberland, Moore, Montgomery and Anson.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Having had the honor of representing you in the Seventeenth Congress, gratitude, as well as duty, requires that for so liberal an expression of your confidence, I should make you my grateful acknowledgments.

Permit me, also, respectfully to inform you, that I am again a candidate to represent you in the ensuing Congress of the United States. It might, perhaps, be expected by some, that I would have given a detailed account of the most prominent subjects which engaged the deliberation of Congress during the period in which I had the honor to represent you; but as the most important subjects, and such as were calculated to excite discussion, have been spread before the nation in the newspapers, I presume that it would be in my power to add but little to the general information on these subjects.

The last session of Congress met under more auspicious circumstances than had fallen to our lot since the adoption of the federal constitution. We found the United States in perfect peace with the whole world. Our commercial embarrassment, growing out of the colonial restrictive system of Europe, had been amicably settled both with France and England.

These two nations had, in their late treaties, reserved to themselves the exclusive supply of their colonies, and that from our own ports, excluding the citizens of the United States from any participation in the carrying trade between us and their colonies. The injustice of such restrictions is more evident, when we reflect, that the exports of the United States consist generally in articles of the first necessity, and raw materials in demand for their manufactures. The system thus pursued by both France and England, gave birth to the countervailing retaliatory acts of Congress, passed in 1818 and 1820. And however incompatible retaliation may be with the principles of humanity, (which is no less obligatory on nations than on individuals,) it was the only alternative left in our power, calculated to heap on the heads of the aggressors the evils of their own injustice: and however severely the restrictive system may have been felt, we have the consolation to believe, that it has had its desired effect, as both France and England have (contrary to the expectations of many wise and calculating politicians) abandoned a system to which they had so long and so tenaciously adhered, and at length have placed our intercourse with their colonies on terms of fair reciprocity. Another subject of consolation, perhaps not less interesting, we learn from the report of the Secretary, that the receipts into the treasury have exceeded the most sanguine expectations; and it is confidently expected by those whose opportunities of judging have been very good, that at the close of the present administration, the balance that will be left remaining in the treasury, will not be short of $8,000,000, which will enable us, in part, to redeem the public debt which will become payable in 1825 and 1826.

Such, under the guidance of divine wisdom, has been the result of the prudent and economical measures adopted by the present administration, that no subject of importance or general interest came before the last session of Congress, the tariff excepted; and at present I anticipate no other, of a legislative nature, that will probably come before the next.

The time has again arrived, when the important question "Who shall be our next President?" has properly come before the nation. The legislatures of several of the States have proceeded to nominate some favorite candidate; and in almost every section of the United States are to be found editors, who, with their correspondents, have taken the field for an election campaign, and are not idle in setting forth the pretensions of their favorites: and in some districts, an effort has been made to connect the Presidential Election with that of Members of the House of Representatives. But little attention to the nature and form of our government, and to the constitution of our country, will convince any unbiassed mind of the impropriety of such an attempt.

Our government has been properly called a federal Representative Republic, viz: an union of free, separate and independent states, united together under certain conditions, for the general good and prosperity of the whole. At the head of this political compact we find the President of the United States: he is the grand representative of the nation, the representative of the people, in their aggregate capacity.

The Senate represents the people in their State capacity, and are elected by their respective legislatures. The House of Representatives represent the people in their district capacity, and are elected by the people in their respective districts. And thus we have the three co-ordinate branches of the government of the United States, viz: a President, Senate, and House of Representatives. In examining the constitution which contains the fundamental principles upon which the federal compact is founded, in the first section of the second article, it is expressly declared, that no Senator, member of the House of Representatives, or persons holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector. The reason of this provision is obvious: those who hold offices of profit or trust under the General Government, hold them at the breath of the President, as they are removable at his pleasure.

The Senators and Representatives, by frequently associating with the President and his cabinet, from the daily civilities which may be paid them, form for him an attachment, having for its foundation the most generous feelings of the human heart, while the extensive patronage of the chief magistrate, which at all times enables him to reward his votaries with an easy bed in some fat office or agreeable appointment,—may have an improper control over the conduct of others. But the people themselves can have no other wish than the ease of the administration, and no other interest than the general good of the nation:—they are out of the reach of temptation. The provision in the constitution giving to the House of Representatives the choice of a President, when no candidate shall have a majority, appears to have been, with the framers of our constitution, a matter of necessity not of choice; but only as an alternative to guard the people from a worse evil which, growing out of the competition between two aspiring and ambitious candidates, might terminate in a manner subversive of the best principles of our government.

If then the President is the representative of the people, in their aggregate capacity, no effort should be made to remove the election of their chief magistrate farther from them; and every attempt made by the members of Congress to impose a President on the nation, either by caucus nomination, or otherwise, is at variance with the first principles of our constitution.

It will also be recollected, that in the choice of a President by the House of Representatives, that each state has but one vote; would it not therefore be respectful, even in those who may happen to be elected, to remain unconnected until the people of the state, which they may in part have the *honor* to represent, shall have expressed their voice? Is it not also prudent in the state of North-Carolina, to reserve herself uncommitted until the time shall have arrived when it will be necessary for her to act? And then to give her united support to the candidate whom she may conceive best qualified to promote her interest and the general good of the nation?

Under the auspicious prospect, both in our domestic and foreign relations, suffer me to congratulate you that our government has arrived so near perfection, that in the present state of our political institutions, there is but little room for improvement: our great object should be to preserve it, in its original features and character.

"Happy as our situation is, it does not exempt us from solicitude and care for the future: on the contrary, as the blessings which we enjoy are great, proportionably great should be our vigilance, zeal and activity, to preserve them. Foreign wars may again expose us to new wrongs, which would impose on us new duties, for which we ought to be prepared."

Accept, fellow citizens, the assurance of my best wishes for your prosperity, both in a public and individual capacity.

Very respectfully,
ARCHD. M'NEILL.

The following circular has been addressed to Post masters and Contractors. It might more completely effectuate the object of the Post-Master-General, if still greater publicity were given to it by publishing it in the different papers.

General Post-Office,
July 7, 1823

The Post-master general has observed, that some of the contractors for the conveyance of the mail, seem to be indifferent, as well as to the *manner* in which the mail is conveyed, as to the *time* in which it is delivered. Where the mail is carried on horseback, the obligation is positive, that it shall be covered, so as to protect it from the weather—where it is conveyed in a carriage, the obligation is equally positive, that it shall be kept under cover.

In consequence of the repeated violations of the above obligations, the Post-master general gives notice, that in every instance, in which the contractor shall fail to convey the mail under cover, as the terms of his contract require, or shall fail in delivering it at the time directed, a fine shall be assessed, which shall only be remitted, on shewing that the omission or failure did not proceed from negligence. And if this remedy should prove ineffectual, the conveyance will be placed in other hands.

Many of the complaints which are so repeatedly made against the Post-Office Department, arise from the negligence of Post-masters—notice is therefore given, that these complaints shall be *strictly* attended to and the proper remedy applied. It is particularly enjoined on those who have the care of distributing offices that they employ in them respective offices, only such clerks as are entirely competent. Letters are mis-sent frequently, by those employed in distributing offices, who are not sufficiently acquainted with the geography of the country, to give the proper direction to the different letters.

For years past, the moneys realized by the General Post-Office, have been less than its expenditures. The quarter ending on the thirty first of March last, left a deficiency of near forty thousand dollars, and it is believed, that there is a deficiency equally as large, for the ensuing quarter. This evil is rapidly increasing, and must essentially impede the operations of the department, unless an effectual remedy be applied. The remedy can only be found by appropriations from the treasury, by restricting the travel of the mail, or by inducing Post-masters to be more punctual in paying the moneys received by them. The list of delinquencies, which the office now exhibits, shews a most culpable negligence of many Post masters, in this respect. In future, where any Post-master shall neglect to pay over as directed, within a reasonable time, the moneys he may have received for postage, he shall be deemed guilty of an omission of an important duty, and the Postmaster general will apply the most effectual means, to prevent a second failure.

It is expected, that those Post-masters who have appropriated the public money to their own use, and have for years evinced but little disposition to refund it, will pay their respective balances without delay.

If moneys received as above, had been faithfully paid over, the expenditures of the Post-Office Department would not have exceeded the sums received. The operations of a department so essential to the interests of the community, as are those of the Post-Office, should not be impeded by the negligence or unfaithfulness of some of its agents. A relaxation from any positive duty by any who are concerned in the above operations, cannot fail to produce some inconvenience or loss to the public. And unless the most effectual remedies be applied, a failure in one point, will but encourage negligence, and ensure other failures, until the whole system will become paralized. The Post-Office Department, to secure the important objects of its establishment, must be conducted with the utmost degree of energy. This shall be the constant aim of the Post master general. He is happy to acknowledge, that a great majority of Post-masters and contractors, are not only competent to the discharge of their respective duties, but are prompt and energetic in the discharge of them. The Post-master general most confidently relies on the co-operation of such, in his endeavours to give energy to the operations of his department.

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDIZE.	Qu'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	5	5½
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cognac,	gallon.	1 00	1 50
Apple,	do		55
Peach,	do.	5	75
Bacon, - -	lb.	8½	10
Beeswax, -	do.	30	32
Butter, - -	do	18	25
Bagging -	yard,	35	35
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	28	30
2d & 3d qual.	do	00	00
Candles, Mould,	do	15	16
Spermaceti,	do		
Cotton, - -	do	14	15
Corn, - -	bushel	60	65
Copperas -	lb.	3	4
Flax -	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	7	
Flour, Fine, -	barrel.	7	7 25
Superfine,	do	5 00	6 00
Fish, Herrings	do	6 00	
Mullet -	lb.	40	
Feathers -	gallon,	90	1 10
Gin, Holland, -	do	45	45
Country, -	lb.	6	10
Ginger -	50 feet	4 00	5 00
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	do	5 00	6 00
10 by 12	groce	12 00	
Bottles	lb.		
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	do		
West India,	100 lb.	4 50	5 25
Iron, - -	lb.	2 50	
Indigo, Bengal	do	3 00	
Flotant	cask,	2 00	3 00
Lime, - -	lb.	8	10
Lard -	do	35	37½
Leather, Skirting	do	28	30
Sole	side	3 00	5 00
Bridle	lb.	8	9
Lead, Bar -	100 lb.	3 00	
Logwood -	gallon.	38	40
Molasses, -	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nutmegs -	do	8	9
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do		
Wrought	piece	1 40	
Nankeens, Blue	do	60	65
Yellow	1000	2 00	
Shingles	bush	35	40
Oats -	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Oil, Curriers	gallon.	85	1 00
Linseed	barrel.	1 00	13 00
Pork -	dozen	3 75	
Porter, London,	do	2 50	3 00
Philadelphia,	lb.	24	26
Pepper, -	do	25	27
Pimento, -	ton	7 50	10 00
Plaister Paris,	Keg.	7 00	8 00
Powder, Duponts,	do		
Others,	do	3 50	4 00
Paints, White Lead	do	2 00	2 80
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 50
Yellow Ochre	gallon,	80	1 10
Rum, Jamaica,	do	70	80
Wind. Island.	do	40	45
New-England,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Rice, - -	box,	3 00	4 00
Raisins -	lb.	2	6
Rags -	Bag,	2 75	3 00
Rot, - -	100	9 00	10 00
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	do	8 50	9 00
Common,	lb	17	20
Loaf, -	bush	00	90
Salt, Liverpool,	do	65	75
Turks Island,	do	65	75
St. Ubes, &c.	lb	25	50
Salts, Epsom	do	7½	
Glauber	do	8	9
Steel, American	do	14	16
E. Blistered	do	15	18
German	do	12½	20
Salt-Petre -	do	8	9
Tallow, -	do	1 50	1 75
Tea, Imp. and Gunp	do	1 60	1 20
Hyson, -	100 lb	2 75	3 50
Tobacco, Leaf,	do	5 00	20
Manufactured,	box	6 00	17 50
Tin, ½ x -	lb.	65	
Verdigris -	bush	1 20	1 25
Wheat, - -	gallon	35	40
Whiskey, - -	do	2 50	4
Wine, Madeira, L. P	do	1 25	1 50
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	2 00	3 25
Port,	do	65	85

Remarks on the Market.

Cotton has been brisk, for the week past, and sells readily at a small advance on our last week's quotations. The few shipments of Flour, and the small demand for home consumption, has reduced the price of wheat to 1 20 a 1 25. Flax seed has been brought into market, and commands steadily 75 cents.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

From the Cape-Fear Recorder, July 19.

ARRIVED,

Brig Thomas and Edward, Walker, (late Hall) from Boston, to T. Savage Jr. Capt. Hall was knocked overboard by the main boom, in a gale of wind on the 7th inst. off Cape Hatteras, and drowned.

Hotel & Boarding House.

MRS. BARGE informs her friends and the pubic, that she still keeps up her HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE, where every exertion will be used, as heretofore, to render the situation of travellers and others, who may please to call upon her, agreeable. She is well furnished with Liquors, good Beds, &c. and her table will be always supplied with all the variety which the country affords. Her stables are good, abundantly provided with Grain and Fodder, and under the care of faithful and attentive Hostlers.

By the most unremitted attentions to the comfort and convenience of her guests, she hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been so liberally extended to her.

Fayetteville, July 24, 1823.—8*

Bank Stock, on Credit.

ON Tuesday, the 21st of August next, (being Thursday of the county court,) one hundred and ninety-four Shares Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, and fifty six Shares Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, belonging to the estate of Daniel Cress, late of Salisbury, decd. will be sold on a credit of six months. Bonds, with at least two good securities, will be required, and other particulars made known on the day of sale, by the executors.

EDWARD CRESS,
JOSHUA GAY,
ALEX GRAHAM.

Salisbury, July 11, 1823. 3w12.

NOTICE.

PERSONS using weights or measures in the town of Fayetteville, or in the county of Cumberland, must call at the office in that part of the State House formerly occupied by J. Melver, Esq. and have them tried by the Standard, by the 8th of August next, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

STANDARD KEEPER.

Fayetteville, July 24, 1823. 3w12

Run Away.

TAKEN up, and put in jail, a mulatto man names ISAAC, who says he belongs to Samuel Guy, of Bladen county. He has on the right side of his nose a mark, given to him by his mother; the mark is a black colour, naturally impressed in the flesh, for its intended purpose. Isaac is a very remarkable slave, about five feet six inches high, well built, a bright complexion, and about twenty or twenty five years of age. Had on when taken up and put in jail, cotton homespun shirt and trowsers. His master is requested, by law to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jailor.*

Fayetteville, July 16, 1823.—8*

Burwell Rouse's Estate.

THE subscriber qualified as Administrator on the estate of Burwell Rouse, at September term of Cumberland county court, 1821 and has at two different times posted up advertisements in writing, calling upon persons having claims to present them, and upon those indebted, to make payment; but those advertisements at each time, having disappeared the day after they were put up; he now takes this method to call upon all those who are indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and to notify such as have claims thereupon, to present them for payment, before the next county court, or they will be debarred recovery.

ARCHIBALD McLEAN, *Adm'r.*

Cumberland County, July 23, 1823. 3w119.

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers.

Rudiments, - - - $2 50

Reading and Writing, - -

English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - 6

Music, taught by Madam Veillo, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60, per quarter, 20.

Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting, - $6

French, - - - 6

Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis,

The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - - $5

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, $6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $65 per quarter, payable in advance.

Wm. Hamilton.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1y2

Poetry.

No loose or wanton, tho' a wand'ring muse.

The following lines on "*The Crucifixion*, imitated from the Italian of Crescimbini," are from the pen of *Montgomery*, the moral poet of the present age. Those who read them will doubtless say, with the editor of a distinguished American Journal, "we should feel some difficulty in pointing out any sonnet in the English language possessed of so much real power and sublimity."

N. H. Repository.

'I ask'd the Heavens,—'What foe to God hath done
This unexampled deed?—The Heavens exclaim,
'Twas Man;—and we in horror snatch'd the sun
From such a spectacle of guilt and shame.'
I ask'd the Sea;—the Sea in fury boil'd,
And answer'd with his voice of storms—'Twas Man;
My wave in panic at his crime recoil'd,
Disclos'd the abyss, and from the centre ran.'
ask'd the Earth;—the Earth replied aghast,
'Twas Man,—and such strange pangs my bosom rent,
That still I groan and shudder at the past.'
—To Man, gay, smiling, thoughtless man, I went,
Ask'd him next:—*He* turn'd a scornful eye,
Shook his proud head, and deign'd me no reply."

HOPE.

BY HENRY NEALE.

O! why should we seek to anticipate sorrow,
By throwing the flower of the present away;
And gather the dark rolling clouds of to-morrow,
To darken the generous sun of to-day?
How often we brood over misery madly,
Till we murder the hope that was sent to inspire;
And Pleasure grown old and decrepid, turns sadly
To shake his grey locks o'er the tomb of his sire.
Cherish hope; and though life by affliction be shaded,
Still her ray shall shine lovely and gild the scene o'er,
Like the dew drop that glistens on leaves when they're faded,
As bright and as clear as it glistened before.

Selections,

LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

[FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.]

The Great Man of the Family.

Every family, I believe, has its great man; my maternal uncle, Sir Nicholas Sawyer, is ours. His counting house is in Clark-lane, where he lived for a period of twenty years; on his being knighted, however, he thought, and his wife was sure, that knighthood and city air would not coalesce; so the family removed to Bedford-square.—Our family live in Lime-street, and I am in the counting-house. The knighthood and Bedford-square house at once elevated my uncle to be the great man of the family, insomuch that we, the Woodhouses, are at present rather in the shade, and the Sawyers in the full blaze of the sun. My father is naturally too indolent a man to trouble his head about this; but my mother has a growing family that must be pushed. Sir Nicholas is apt to dine with us now and then, and my mother, upon these occasions, schools us to what we are to say and to do, as Garrick was said to have tutored his wife. My sister Charlotte is told to like Handel's music, to which the great man, being what is called "serious," is partial; my brother John, who is articled to an attorney, is told to put Brooke's suit at law out of his pocket; I am told to dislike port wine, and to be partial to parsnip; and even little Charles is told to lisp "the Lord my pasture shall prepare." I question whether the Quaker meeting-house in White-yard-court can muster such a congregation of unfledged hypocrities. When Sir Nicholas issues one of his dinner edicts, it occasions as great a bustle in our establishment, as Queen Elizabeth's created when she quartered herself upon Kenilworth castle. I will mention what happened last Wednesday. There is very little variety in the affliction. The narrative of what passes at one dinner may serve for a hundred.

Sir Nichols Sawyer is in the habit of looking in at our counting-house in his way to his own, that is to say, whenever he condescends to walk. At these times, he uniformly tells us why he cannot have the carriage. It is wanted by Lady Sawyer; upon one occasion, to accompany Lady Fanny Phlegethon to the opening of the new church at Kennington: upon another, to pay a kind visit to the poor Countess of Coweross: upon a third, to attend Mr. Penn's Outinian Lecture with Lady Susan Single. Last Wednesday morning he paid us one of his usual visits; and having skimmed the cream of the public Ledger, asked my father if he dined at home on that day? My father answered yes; as indeed he would have done had he been engaged to dine off pearls and diamonds with the Royal Ram. "Bob," said my father to me, "do run up stairs, and tell your mother that your uncle will dine with us to day." I did as I was bid, and on opening the parlour-door, found my mother teaching little Charles his multiplication table, and Charlotte singing to the piano, "Nobody coming to marry me." As she had just then arrived at "Nobody coming to woo," which last mentioned monosyllable, she was lengthening to woo-hoo-hoo hoo, in a strain not unlike that of the "Cuckoo harbinger of Spring" This was unlucky: the cadenza might have been heard down in the counting house; and any thing more opposite to Handel could not well be imagined. I delivered my message: my alarmed mother started up; Charlotte threw away her Hymen-seeking ditty, and pouncing upon Acis and Galatea, began to growl, "Oh ruddier than the berry." As for little Charles, he was left to find out the result of five times nine, like the American boy, by dint of his own natural sagacity. A short consultation was held between my mother and Charlotte upon the important article of dinner. A round of beef salted, in the house: so far fortunate: a nice turbot, and a few mutton chops would be all that it was requisite to add. The debate was now joined by my father: he agreed to the suggestion, and my mother offered to adjourn *instanter* to Leadenhall market. "No, my dear no," said my father; "remember when your brother last dined with us, you bought a hen lobster, and one of the chops was all bone." My mother owned her delinquency, and my father walked forth to order the provisions.

Our dinner hour is five, and my brother John dines with us, generally returning afterwards to Mr. Pounce's office in Bevis Marks. I met him on the stairs, and told him of the intended visit. Jack winked his left eye, and tapped a book in his coat pocket, as much as to say, "let me alone: I'll be up to him." At the hour of five we were all assembled in the drawing-room, with that species of nervous solicitude which usually precedes the appearance of the great man of the family. A single knock a little startled us; but it was only the boy with the porter. A double knock terrified us: Charlotte mechanically began to play, "Comfort ye my people;" my mother took the hand of little Charles, whose head had been properly combed, in anticipation of the customary pat, and advanced to meet her high and mighty relation; the door opened, and the servant delivered a twopenny post printed circular, denoting that muffins were only to be had good at Messrs. Stuff & Saltem's, in Ab church-lane, and that all other edibles were counterfeits. My father ejaculated "Psha!" and threw the epistle into the fire; Little Charles watched the gradually diminishing sparks and had just come to parson and clerk, when the sudden stop of a carriage and a treble knock announced to those whom it might concern, that his High Mightiness had really assailed our portal. The scene which had just before been rehearsed for the benefit of the two-penny postman, was now performed afresh, and Sir Nicholas Sawyer was inducted into the arm-chair. I had the honour to receive his cane, my brother Jack his gloves, and little Charles his hat, which he carried off in both hands without spilling. "What have you got in your pocket, Jack?" said the great man to my brother. "Only the first volume of Morgan's Vade Mecum," answered the driver of quills. "Right," rejoined our reverend uncle, "always keep an eye to business, Jack. May you live to be Lord Chancellor and may I live to see it!" At this he laughed, as Goldsmith has it; "and so did we; the jests of the rich are always successful." My mother, however, conceived it to be no jesting matter, and in downright earnest began to allege that John had an uncommon partiality for the law, and would doubtless do great things, if he was but properly pushed. She then averred, that I too, had a very pretty taste for printed cottons, and that when I should be taken into partnership I should, in all human probability, do the trade credit, if I was but properly pushed. But for this a small additional capital was requisite, and where I was to get it Heaven only knew. Charlotte's talent for music was then represented to be surprising, and would be absolutely astonishing, if she could but afford to get her properly pushed by a few lessons from Bishop. As to little Charles, she was herself pushing him in his arithmetic. Never was there a mother who so pushed her offspring: it is no fault of hers that we are not every one of us flat on our faces long ago.

Dinner being announced, the Great Man took his seat at the right hand of my mother. He was helped to a large slice of turbot, whereupon he tapped the extremity of the fish with his knife. This denoted his want of some of the fins, and my mother accordingly dealt out to him a portion of these glutions appendages. Common mortals send a plate round the table for whatsoever they may require; but when the Great Man of the Family graces the table, every thing is moved up to him. The buttock of beef being a little too ponderous to perform such a visit, the Great Man hinted from afar off where he would be helped. "Just there—no, not there—a little nearer the fat—or stay—no—it is a little too much boiled—I will wait a slice or two—ay, now it will do—a little of the soft fat, and two spoonfuls of gravy—put two small parsnips with it; and, Thomas, bring me the mustard" It may be well imagined that these dicta were followed by prompt obedience. There are only two viands for which I entertain an aversion—parsnips and tripe. The former always give me a notion of carrots from the catacombs, and the latter, of boiled leather breeches. My politic mamma, aware of my uncle's partiality for parsnips, had lectured me into the propriety of assuming a fondness for them; adding, that Sir Nicholas had been married five years without children, and that I should probably be his heir, and that one would not lose one's birthright for a mess of pottage. It is whispered in the family that my uncle is worth a plum. It would therefore be a pity to lose a hundred thousand pounds by refusing to swallow a parsnip. I contrived to get down a couple; and was told by Sir Nicholas that I was a clever young man, and knew what was what. My mother evidently thought the whole of the above named sum was already half way down my breeches pocket. "Has any body seen Simpson & Co." enquired the Great Man, during a short interval between his mouthful. I was upon the incautious point of answering yes, and that I thought it a very good thing, when my father, with the most adroit simplicity, answered, "I met Simpson this morning at Batson's—partner is at Liverpool." Hereat the great man chuckled so immoderately that we all thought that a segment of parsnip had gone the wrong way. "No, I don't mean them—come, that's not amiss—Simpson & Scott, of Alderman's Walk, Ha, ha, ha! No; I mean Simpson & Co. at Drury Lane." "No," answered my mother, "we none of us ever go to the play." Lord help me! it was but a week ago that my father, Jack, and I, had sat in the pit to see this identical drama! Now came in the mutton chops. The process was electrical, and deserves a minute commemoration. First, the Great Man had a hot plate, upon which he placed a hot potato. Then our man Thomas placed the pewter dish, carefully covered, immediately under our visitor's nose. At a given signal Thomas whisked off the cover, and my uncle darted his fork into a chop as rapidly as if he were harpooning a fish. What became of the cover, unless Thomas swallowed it, I have not since been able to form a guess.

I pass over a few more white lies, uttered for the purpose of ingratiation. Such, for instance, as none of us liking wine or gravy; or utter repugnance to modern fashions in dress; our never wasting time in reading novels; our never going westward of Temple Bar, and our regularly going to afternoon church. But I cannot avoid mentioning that great men bear, at least in one point, a resemblance to great wits—I mean in the shortness of their memories. Bedford-square and a carriage have driven from my poor uncle's sensorium all geographical knowledge of city streets. He regularly asks me whether Lime-street is the second or third turning; affects to place Ironmonger's Hall in Bishopsgate-street; and tells me that, when he goes to receive his dividends at the India House, he constantly commits the error of directing his coachman to Whitechapel. Lord help me again! this from a man who, for the first ten years of his civic existence, threaded every nook and alley in the city, with a black pocket book full of bills, as Dimsdale & Company's out door clerk!

I yesterday overheard my maiden aunt Susan giving a hint to somebody, who shall be nameless, that Lady Sawyer, not withstanding her five years' abstinence, is certainly "as women wish to be who love their lords." I mean to wait with exemplary patience to establish the fact, and to ascertain the sex of the infant. If it prove to be a male, I am of course cut out of the inheritance. In that case, I shall unquestionably throw off the mask, and venture to eat, drink, talk, and think for myself. At the very first uncle-given dinner, after that *denouement*, I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that I shall hate parsnips, take two glasses of port wine, tilt the dish for gravy, see Simpson & Co. at least six times, and read every novel in Lane's Circulating List. I am, &c. ROBT. RANKIN.

FROM THE NEW YORK PATRIOT.

Messrs. Editors—Accustomed as we are to concentrate in our Washington (that complete model of the citizen and the soldier)—"the pride of every master and the perfection of every art;" to consider his name a "watchword, such as ne'er shall sink while there's an echo left to air"—it is not strange that the moral beauty of the man should be merged in the sublimity of the god like chief. The following letter, however, presented to me by the daughter of the venerable matron to whom it was addressed, exhibits a courtesy and *naivete* of character that would do honor to Amadis de Gaul, Sir Launcelot, or Charles de Blois, and would certainly acquire for its author the name of the Eighth Champion of Christendom, and entitle him to a place with the noble Knights of the Round Table.

"*Rocky Hill, Sept.* 2d, 1783.

"You apply to me, my dear madam, for absolution, as though I was your father confessor, and as though you had committed a crime, great in itself, yet of the venial class. You have reasoned well, for I find myself already disposed to be a very indulgent ghostly adviser on this occasion; and notwithstanding "you are the most offending soul alive," (that is, if it is a crime to write elegant poetry,) yet if you will come and dine with me on Thursday, and go through the proper course of penitence which shall be prescribed, I shall strive hard to assist you in expiating these poetical trespasses on this side of purgatory. Nay more; if it rests with me to direct your future lucubrations, I shall certainly urge you to a repetition of the same conduct, on purpose to show what an admirable knack you have at confession and reformation. And so, without hesitation, I shall venture to command the muse not to be restrained by ill-grounded timidity, but to go on and prosper. You see, Madam, when once the woman has tempted us, and we have tasted the forbidden fruit, there is no such thing as checking our appetites, whatever the consequence may be. You will, I dare say, recognise our being the genuine descendants of those who are reputed to be our great progenitors.

"Before I come to the more serious conclusion of my letter, I must beg leave to say a word or two about these fine things which you have been telling in such harmonious and beautiful numbers. Fiction, is, to be sure, the very life and soul of poetry: All poets and poetesses have been indulged in the free and indisputable use of it time out of mind, and to oblige you to make such an excellent Poem on such a subject, without any materials but those of simple reality, would be as cruel as the edict of Pharaoh, which compelled the Children of Israel to manufacture bricks without the necessary ingredients.

"Thus are you sheltered under the authority of prescription, and I will not dare to charge you with any intentional breach of the Decalogue in giving so bright a colouring to the services I have been enabled to render my country, though I am not conscious of any thing more at your hands than what the purest and most disinterested friendship has a right to claim: actuated by which you will permit me to thank you, in the most affectionate manner, for the kind wishes you have so happily expressed for me, and the partner of all my domestic enjoyments. Be assured we never can forget our friend at Morven; and that I am, my dear Madam, with every sentiment of friendship and esteem, 'Your most obedient,

"And obliged servant,

"GEO WASHINGTON.

Mrs. STOCKTON."

ITALY,

A Poem, by Samuel Rogers.

Mr. Samuel Rogers has published a new poem, entitled 'Italy.'—Those who are acquainted only with 'the Pleasures of Memory,' a work which is at least as feeble as it is elegant, will feel no less surprise than admiration at the higher tone of thought, and deeper current of feeling, which pervade the verses just published. For ourselves, we were prepared for this "higher strain," from some noble lines on the ruins of Pæstum, which were appended to his little poem on Human Life, printed some years ago. Mr. Rogers reverses the usual order of poetical progress. The poet is generally ardent and incorrect in his youth, and loses his fire as he grows older: not so Mr. Rogers; his first poems, though elegant, were tame; his second displayed an increase of fire, without losing in correctness or grace; and the last has abundantly more fervour, more vigour, more imagination, than any of its predecessors, while the versification is distinguished for a more harmonious rhyme, and the language for a more graceful facility, as well as a more expressive energy. As Mr. Rogers is now an adept in his art, and as much of Italy yet remains unsung, we are induced, from the specimens he has given of his skill in the description of Venice and Florence, to hope that the wonders of art in Rome, and of nature in Naples, may be recommended to the English reader in verse worthy of the subjects. We have not room for a long quotation, but we subjoin one passage taken at random.

And I in Italy! Is this the Mincius?
Are those the ancient turrets of Verona?
And shall I sup where Juliet at the masque
Saw her lov'd Montague, and now sleeps by him?
Such questions hourly do I ask myself;
And not a finger-post by the road side
"To Mantua"—"To Ferrara"—But excites
Surprise, and doubt, and self-congratulation.
O Italy, how beautiful thou art!
We could weep—for thou art lying, alas!
Low in the dust; and they who come admire thee.
Ah! we admire the beautiful death.
Thine was a dangerous gift, the gift of Beauty.
Would thou hadst less, or wert as once thou wast,
Inspiring awe in those who now enslave thee!
But why despair?—Twice hast thou liv'd already:
Twice shone amongst the nations of the world,
As the sun shines among the lesser lights
Of Heaven; and shalt again. The hour shall come,
When they who think to bind the eternal spirit,
Who, like the eagle cowering o'er his prey,
Watch with quick eye, and strike and strike again
If but a sinew vibrate, shall confess
Their wisdom folly. Even now the flame
Bursts forth where once it burnt so gloriously,
And, dying, left a splendor like the day;
That, like the day, diffused itself, and still
Blesses the earth—the light of genius, virtue,
Greatness in thought and act, contempt of death,
God like example, Echoes that have slept
Since Athens, Lacedemon, were themselves;
Since men invoked "By those in Marathon!"
Awake along the Ægean; and the dead;
They of that sacred shore, have heard the call
And through the rank, from wing to wing are seen
Moving as once they were—instead of rage
Breathing deliberate valor.

VALUABLE LANDS

IN EAST FLORIDA,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale valuable tracts of land, in Tampa or All Saints Bay, Charlebour, and other places in East Florida, which he will dispose of on a credit, for the greater part of the purchase money; or receive in part improved estates in this state, town lots in Fayetteville, negroes, or personal propety. Apply to

THOS. STRODE,

Agent for the owner.

Fayetteville, N. C. July 15, 1825. 5t-85

John Peabody,

HAVING bought out the stock in trade of Alvan Wilcox begs leave to offer his services to the public in Clock and Watch repairing, Jewellery, Silver smith business. In all the above branches, all he will promise is, his best endeavors to merit the patronage of his friends and benefactors. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of fancy, and other goods, consisting, in part, of clocks, Watches, plain silver, musical repeating, horizontal, and plain; an elegant assortment of Jewelry and silver plated Tary Goods; Musical Instruments, sonic Jewels; Marks and Op Plated Britannia, Brass, and other hold articles, for use and fancy; Gentlemen's shaving and dressing utensils; ladies' dress ornaments, and toilet apparatus; Dirks, Pistols, and other knives for men and boys: besides a great variety of articles, too numerous to mention, for sale, on consignment, three sets of harness. 6w12

Blank Books.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly for sale the following *BLANK BOOKS*, viz. Journals, Day Books, Record Books, Invoice Books, Letter Books, Ball Books, Memorandum Books, Cyphering Books and Copy Books.

The above books are made of good of paper, and bound in the strongest manner, and will be sold low for cash.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, July 9, 1825.

Tan Yard.

TO a person who understands the management of a Tan yard, and can bring a recommendation for his skill as a work man, and general good conduct, the subscriber offers a situation and liberal wages.

WM. CAMERON.

July 9, 1825.

FISH!

100 Barrels cut Herdings, 30 bbls. Family do. For sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND

July 2, 1825.—4w

Stockholders

OF the Cape Fear Navigation Company, will please take notice, that they are requested to meet in Fayetteville, Thursday, the 24th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the following resolution of the Board of Internal Improvements, a copy of which was received a day or two ago by the President of this Company.

R. STRANGE, *Pres't.*

July 10, 1825.—6-2w

Copy of a Resolution entered into by the Board of Internal Improvements, Dec. 29, 1825.

The Board taking into consideration the depressed and unpromising condition of the affairs of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, and being desirous of ascertaining whether some measures may be adopted, whereby the navigation of that river may be improved by a sale of the interests of individual stockholders on terms alike beneficial to the State and to the stockholders in said company—

Resolved, That the President of this board address a letter to the President of the said Company, requesting him to lay a copy of this resolution before the stockholders of the said Company at their annual meeting, and invite them (should they approve the same) to appoint a committee to meet this Board at their next session on the 4th Monday in July next, for the purpose of conferring on the subject, and proposing such terms as they may be disposed to submit to the General Assembly for their consideration.

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have received, in addition to their former Stock, a large and fresh supply of Hats and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real White Point's Cassinets
50 doz. Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 yds. Nankeen, white Linen and Striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Boots and Shoes, of different descriptions.

June 4, 825. 1y

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation in Chatham county, on the first of April last, a negro man named *GEORGE*. He is of rather a yellow complexion, very black, and of a pleasant countenance. He is about twenty-one years of age. He was purchased last spring at the sale of George Luther's property, and I expect is lurking in the neighborhood of his former owner, upon Cape Fear river, or has gone to the county of Cumberland where he was raised and where Mr. Luther now lives with him by his wife. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if taken and secured so that I get him again, or if any person will apprehend and confine the said negro for me; and I will give a reward of twenty dollars, upon the conviction of any person who has been guilty of harbouring or employing him since he absconded, or who shall have given him a forged or false pass.

J. A. CAMERON.

Deep River, June 15, 1825.

*** The Editor of the Carolinian and the Fayetteville Gazette, will insert the above advertisement four times, and forward their accounts to the Observer Office for settlement.